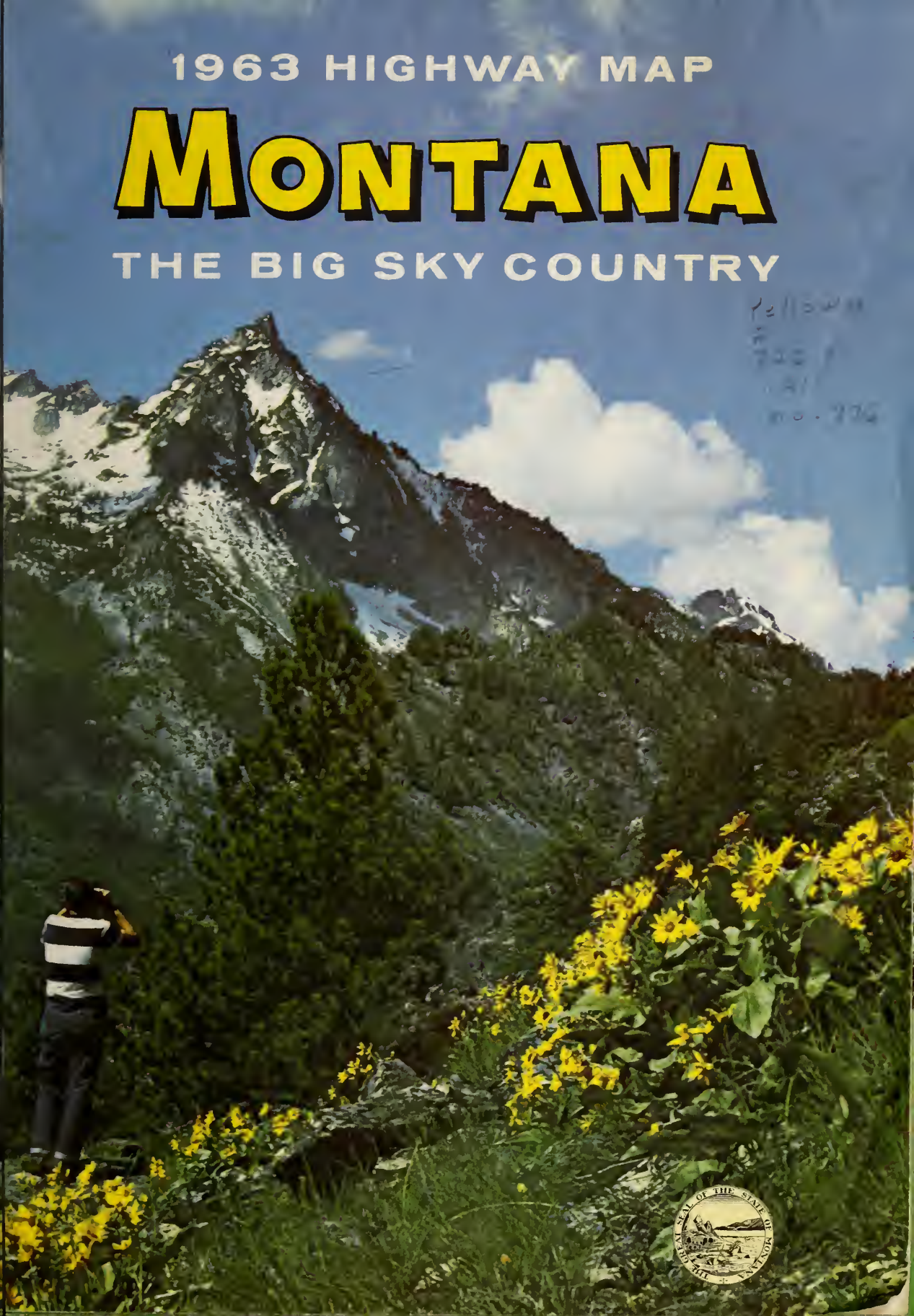
1963 HIGHWAY MAP

MONTANA

THE BIG SKY COUNTRY



Welcome to Montana!

The Indians called Montana "The Land of the Shining Mountains" because of the snow which glitters year-around on the high peaks. A Pulitzer prize-winning author sees it as the land of "The Big Sky."

Montana is the site of three of the nation's most famous travel attractions—Glacier and Yellowstone National parks and the Custer Battlefield National Monument. While summer and fall attracts visitors to view our mountains and vast plains, to enjoy our lakes and rivers, to fish for trout or hunt big game, fine skiing facilities in the mountain regions attract many hundreds of ski enthusiasts during the winter months.

Montanans are a warm, hospitable people who are proud of their state and who take pleasure in acquainting visitors with it. I join them in inviting you to vacation with us often.

Sincerely,

Tim Babcock

Tim Babcock
GOVERNOR

State Capitol Building, Helena

YELLOWSTONE

NATIONAL PARK

Nature's wonderland, world-famous for spouting geysers, steaming pools, mountains, canyons, streams and lakes, forests and waterfalls, Yellowstone National Park comprises 2,221,000 acres of scenic beauty.

Yellowstone Park and its adjacent Montana entrances offer fishing, horseback riding, boating, photographing and just relaxing in the midst of magnificent scenery.

Three of the park's five entrances are in Montana. The north entrance at Gardiner is reached by the historic Yellowstone River route through spectacular Paradise Valley and Yankee Jim Canyon.

Two scenic highways lead to the west entrance at West Yellowstone, Montana. Along the picturesque Gallatin River, white water foams and sparkles below towering canyon peaks. Farther west, the route along trout-famous Madison River winds through an awe-inspiring valley.

The spectacular Red Lodge-Cooke City Highway to the Park's northeast entrance climbs to nearly 11,000 feet in the Beartooth Mountains. Here is some of Montana's most rugged beauty—purple canyons, white glaciers, rushing streams, sparkling lakes, fields of glorious wildflowers, views of vistas as large as all New England.

Park wildlife includes buffalo, moose, elk, deer, antelope, Big Horn sheep and—favorite of all—the grizzly and black bears. Fish found in park waters (no fishing license required) are cutthroat, rainbow, Loch Leven and brook trout.

Yellowstone Park, established by Congress in 1872, is the largest of the national parks.

At the Montana entrances, accommodations are available all year; accommodations are available in the park from about May 1 to October 31.

Photograph by Yellowstone Park Company

LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERN

STATE PARK

Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana's featured state park, is the largest limestone cavern in the Northwest. Located in the heart of Montana's vacationland between Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, Lewis and Clark Cavern is easy to reach and fun to explore.

Colorful stalactites, stalagmites, clusterites and flowstone, produced by a million years of natural processes, form interesting and unusual sights.

The cavern is all electrically-lighted, and is safe and comfortable to visit. An open-air jeep railroad runs along the hillside from park headquarters to near the cavern entrance and an electric tram completes the trip.

Inside the cavern, where natural air-conditioning maintains a year-round temperature of 46°, well constructed walks lead through the caverns.

Guided tours take 90 minutes. Admission charge (including jeep railway and tram ride) is $1.00 for adults; 50c for children.

Tours operate at frequent intervals daily as follows:
May 1—June 15: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
June 15—Labor Day: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Labor Day—September 30: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Free picnicking and camping facilities are provided.

MONTANA, THE FOUR-SEASON BIG SKY VACATIONLAND

Springtime in the Big Sky country becomes a magnificent flurry of exploding blossoms, deep-green hills covered with sprouting grass and renewed outdoor activity. Here, two young girls admire the cherry blossoms in the Flathead valley.

Photograph by Ernst Peterson

Montana summers provide visitors with relaxing escape from crowds and heat. Clean fresh air, sweeping vistas of plains, cool bubbling streams, snow-capped glacial mountains and true western hospitality cause many a guest to linger longer than he had planned.

Photograph by Gordon Platts

In the Fall, when Montana's nimrods and hunters pause from their pursuits, they find themselves engulfed in a panorama of majestic color. And the quiet of Indian Summer seems to have been designed just for this Big Sky country.

Photograph by Bill Browning, Montana Chamber of Commerce

The novice as well as the expert finds adventure in Montana skiing. Challenging slopes, long exhilarating runs, vast open snow-fields, miles of excellent powder snow and panoramic views of the rugged Rocky Mountains make Montana a memorable ski-vacationland.

Photograph by Marion Lacy

The Western Meadowlark, State Bird

The Bitterroot, State Flower

The Ponderosa Pine, State Tree

The State Flag bearing the State Seal with the motto, "Oro Y Plata" —Gold and Silver

THE TREASURE STATE

Montana, for centuries the home of Indians and buffalo, was first seen by white men—the Verendryes, French fur-traders—in 1743.

In 1805-06 Lewis and Clark explored the area, then part of the Louisiana Territory.

In 1807, Manuel Lisa, a fur-trader, built Montana's first trading post.

The first permanent white settlement was St. Mary's Mission, founded in 1841.

In 1862 a rich gold strike at Bannack brought a rush of prospectors. With gold discoveries at Virginia City and Helena, thousands more followed. Outlaws flourished in the surging gold camps until the Vigilantes organized and dispensed justice.

The great cowboy era began in 1866 when the first herd of longhorn cattle was trailed in from Texas.

The growing intrusion of white men into the Indians' homeland, the disappearance of buffalo and failure of white men to keep their treaties, brought the Indian wars of the '60s and '70s. Custer's Last Stand occurred in 1876. A year later the major battles ended with Chief Joseph's surrender at the Battle of the Bear's Paw.

The fourth largest state, Montana averages 550 miles in length and 275 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western section. The highest point is Granite Peak, 12,799 feet; the lowest is 1,820 feet on the Kootenai River at the Idaho line.

Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average annual rainfall throughout the state is 15" and varies from a minimum 9.69" to over 100" on some mountain tops. Average daytime temperatures vary from an average 28°F in January to 84.5°F in July.

Nine railroads, 11 bus lines and 4 air lines serve Montana; 7,403 miles of paved highways cross the state.

Vast lands suited to agriculture, fine native grasses, water, minerals and timber are Montana's most valuable resources.

The value of income from farms and ranches totals nearly $500,000,000 annually. Farms and ranches total 64 million acres. Major crops are wheat, hay, barley, sugar beets, corn, oats, potatoes, safflower, alfalfa seed, mustard seed, flaxseed, beans and cherries. Principal livestock are cattle (about 2,200,000) and sheep (about 1,700,000).

Leading minerals are copper, petroleum, zinc, lead, silver, vermiculite, chrome, manganese, phosphate rock and coal. Annual production averages about $200,000,000 chiefly from copper and petroleum products.

Montana has 22,400,000 acres in timber—ponderosa and lodgepole pine, western larch, fir and spruce. Four million Christmas trees are cut each year. The annual value of forest products is about $90,000,000.

Electric power comes from numerous dams and steam generating plants. Major Federal dams are Fort Peck and Hungry Horse. Yellowtail Dam near Hardin is under construction. The Montana Power Company has a steam plant at Billings and hydroelectric plants at Kerr Dam, Holter Dam and 11 other sites. Washington Water Power Company has Noxon Rapids Dam and Montana-Dakota Utilities have a steam plant at Sidney.

Manufacturing includes refining of copper, zinc, aluminum and petroleum; production of elemental phosphorus, production of wood products, production of cement, sugar refining and flour milling. The value of all manufactured products approximates $219,000,000 annually.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Wherever you may be in Montana, on-the-spot information is conveniently available to you when you stop at a local Chamber of Commerce office. These people are interested in providing you with timely, reliable information about local highlights.

For additional Montana vacation information write to the Advertising Department, Montana Highway Commission, Helena, Montana.

Photograph by Joern Gerdts

Blue sky, blue water, rugged mountains . . . at the scenic Gates of the Mountains they meet to form an intriguing combination first discovered and named by Lewis and Clark.

Photograph by Joern Gerdts

The Medicine Rock State Park near Ekalaka in Southeastern Montana provides a fascinating study of rock formations.

Photograph by Chet Dreher

FISHING AND HUNTING

Montana's vast outdoors offers some of the finest remaining natural trout streams in the nation. Many of these streams are world-renowned. Four major watersheds—the Missouri, Yellowstone, Kootenai and Clark Fork—and their many tributaries which flow down from high mountain country give the angler a wide choice. Thousands of lakes offer a wide variety of fishing opportunities.

There are plenty of fish—rainbow, cutthroat, brown trout, mackinaw, Dolly Varden, whitefish, the rare grayling, pike, perch, bass, freshwater drum, ling and kokanee (sockeye).

The non-resident fishing license fee is $10, for the season, or $3 for 6 days. No license is required for children under 15 or for fishing in the waters of Yellowstone or Glacier National Parks.

Moose, elk, deer, antelope, Big Horn sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, bear, caribou—even buffalo—make up Montana's big game population. In eleven national forests with eight wilderness areas, natural conditions are preserved which make for high quality hunting.

Game birds found in Montana are sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, blue grouse, Franklin's grouse, ruffed grouse, ptarmigan, ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, wild turkey and chukar.

(For details on fishing streams, hunting areas, seasons and license fees, write Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana.)

Montana's seven Indian reservations provide visitors with interesting flashbacks on the history of this great race.

Five score years ago gold was discovered at Alder Gulch. Now, in its centennial year, much remains and has been preserved at Virginia City, on the Gulch, to remind Montanans of the beginnings of their state.

Photograph by Joern Gerdts

STATE PARKS AND MONUMENTS

Bannack State Monument
21 miles west of Dillon off U.S. 91

Bitterroot Lake State Park
20 miles west of Kalispell and 5 miles north of Marion off U.S. 2

Canyon Ferry Recreation Area
20 miles southeast of Helena off U.S. 12

Chief Joseph Battlefield
16 miles south of Chinook, off U.S. 2

Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument
35 miles south of Billings

Flathead Lake State Park
15 miles north of Polson on U.S. 93

Fort Owen State Monument
At Stevensville off U.S. 93

***Hell Creek State Park**
34 miles north of Jordan off Montana 18 on Fort Peck Reservoir

Hooper State Park
At Lincoln on Montana 20

James Kipp State Park
65 miles north of Lewistown on Montana 19

Lewis and Clark Cavern State Park
15 miles east of Whitehall on U.S. 10

Lone Pine State Park
3 miles southwest of Kalispell off U.S. 2

Lost Creek State Park
6 miles north of Anaconda off U.S. 10-A

Makoshika State Park
3 miles south of Glendive off U.S. 10

Medicine Rocks State Park
12 miles north of Ekalaka on Montana 7

Missouri River Headwaters State Monument
3 miles east of Three Forks and 3 miles north of U.S. 10

Nelson Reservoir Recreation Area
23 miles northeast of Malta off U.S. 2

***Rock Creek State Park**
35 miles south of Fort Peck on Fort Peck Reservoir

Thompson Falls State Park
3 miles west of Thompson Falls off U.S. 10-A

Tiber Dam State Park
18 miles south of Chester on Tiber Reservoir

West Shore State Park
20 miles south of Kalispell on U.S. 93

Yellow Bay State Park
20 miles north of Polson on Montana 35

Whitefish Lake State Park
At Whitefish on U.S. 93

*Make local inquiry before traveling into these areas.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND SAFETY RULES

Montana speed limits (daylight): reasonable and prudent speed; 5 miles per hour during the hours when lights are required, except where speed is posted. Trucks in excess of 8,000 pounds gross weight, 50 miles per hour. Vehicles towing house trailers, 50 miles per hour. Speed limit on roads under construction, 35 miles per hour.

Vehicles entering the highways from side road or drive must yield right of way to vehicles traveling on highways.

Vehicles must drive to right of center line at all times except when passing another car. Never pass on hills or curves. Be sure you can see far enough ahead to make a safe passing.

Proper signal must be given when passing another vehicle, changing direction, stopping or slowing down on the highway. Sound horn if way clear can ahead you are going to pass. Left turn with hand and arm extended horizontally; right turn with hand and arm extended upward; stop or slow down, left arm extended downward. Electrical turn indicators are legal where they exist.

Obey all warning signs, such as School Zone, Stop, Slow, Danger, Curve, Yield Right of Way, and others.

Never drive at a speed greater than that at which you can stop in the clear distance ahead. Slow down at night or when the road is wet or icy. When approaching another car from either the front or rear, dim your lights; don't be afraid to dim for all. Courtesy promotes safety.

Slow down when approaching any child pedestrian, bicycle, livestock, parked car or any other obstruction of the highway. Be prepared for the unexpected.

Don't stop or park on the main traveled portion of the highway, especially on hills or curves. Pull out on the shoulder if safer for you and other cars.

Accidents resulting in death or personal injury or property damage of an apparent value of $100.00 or more require immediate notification to the nearest Police or Highway Patrol by quickest means of communication. This notice must be followed by a written report to Montana Highway Patrol Board, Helena, Montana within ten days.

When approaching school busses reading as unloading school children, drivers must stop and not proceed until the bus has resumed motion.

Hitting highways prohibited. HELP KEEP MONTANA GREEN.

PENALTY FOR SPEED LIMIT VIOLATION NOT MORE THAN $100.

During the load limit seasons no vehicle going onto forested areas must be operated with a gross weight in excess of that permitted except when traveling numbered state and federal highways.

TIPS FOR TRAILER OWNERS

Montana highway regulations provide that no combination of auto and trailer shall exceed ... ft. in length ... ft. in total portable width, or 13 ft. 6 in. in height (except farm equipment). Trailer should carry a red light to the rear, green or white light to the front and amber side lights. The speed limit for trailers towing four or more wheels is 50 miles per hour. No person shall occupy a house trailer while being moved upon the highway.

Principal mountain passes in Montana are:

Lookout Pass U. S. 10 at Montana-Idaho border ... 4,710 ft.
Butte steep

Marshall Pass U. S. ... west of Helena ... Butte steep
Greenhorn Pass U. S. ... east of Butte ... 6 miles steep
Bozeman Pass U. S. 10 and 191 east of Bozeman ... 5,610 ft.
Monida Pass U. S. ... west of East Gallatin ... 6,823 ft. Moderate slopes
Logan Pass Glacier Park ... on Going-to-the-Sun Highway ... 6,664 ft.
Not advised for large trailers
Beartooth Pass Red Lodge-Yellowstone Highway ... 10,947 ft.
Not advised for large trailers
Lolo Pass ... 89 north of Missoula ... 5,233 ft. Moderate slopes
Big Hole Pass ... 15 miles north of Wisdom ... 7,360 ft. Moderate slopes
Fossil Pass ... 15 miles north of Wisdom ... 7,360 ft. Moderate slopes
Butte Pass U. S. ... 11 miles north of Butte ... 6,350 ft. Moderate slopes
Deer Lodge Pass ... 3 miles south of Deer Lodge ... 5,902 ft. Moderate slopes
Fleecer Pass ... 10 miles south of Deer Lodge ... 6,000 ft. Moderate slopes
Flesher Pass ... 15 miles north of Deer Lodge ... 6,000 ft. Moderate slopes
Rogers Pass U. S. ... 15 miles west of Choteau ... 5,610 ft. Moderate slopes
Marias Pass ... 50 miles west of East Glacier ... 5,213 ft. Moderate slopes
Logan Pass Glacier Park ... on Going-to-the-Sun Highway ... 6,664 ft.
Not advised for large trailers
Beartooth Pass Red Lodge-Yellowstone Highway ... 10,947 ft.
Not advised for large trailers
Lolo Pass ... 89 north of Missoula ... 5,233 ft. Moderate slopes
Big Hole Pass ... 15 miles north of Wisdom ... 7,360 ft. Moderate slopes
Fossil Pass ... 15 miles north of Wisdom ... 7,360 ft. Moderate slopes
Butte Pass U. S. ... 11 miles north of Butte ... 6,350 ft. Moderate slopes
Deer Lodge Pass ... 3 miles south of Deer Lodge ... 5,902 ft. Moderate slopes
Fleecer Pass ... 10 miles south of Deer Lodge ... 6,000 ft. Moderate slopes
Flesher Pass ... 15 miles north of Deer Lodge ... 6,000 ft. Moderate slopes
Rogers Pass U. S. ... 15 miles west of Choteau ... 5,610 ft. Moderate slopes
Marias Pass ... 50 miles west of East Glacier ... 5,213 ft. Moderate slopes

MONTANA ROADS OPEN FOR WINTER TRAVEL

Modern maintenance equipment enables Montana to keep all primary roads (shown ...) open during nine months except for very short periods during communications with storms. Information may be obtained regarding conditions during storms. Call a church and a sheet. Reduce speed.

All main highway passes are kept open all winter. Passes that are closed to traffic for several months are:

Beartooth Pass on U. S. ... from 12 miles south of Red Lodge over Beartooth Plateau to Cooke City.

Lookout Pass on Montana 38 between Anaconda and Mullan.

Pass on Montana 43 between Wisdom and junction with U.S. 91.

Logan Pass in Glacier National Park ... closed from about Oct. 31 to June.

Yellowstone National Park roads subject to closure after Oct. 31 except for road from Cooke City road via Mammoth which remains open year around.

MONTANA INDEX

Population: 1st 1890 ... 1st 1930 ... 1940 ... 1950 ... Rel. Concepts

5 in. (41 / 10 sq. miles)

Capital: Helena

COUNTIES | 1960 census

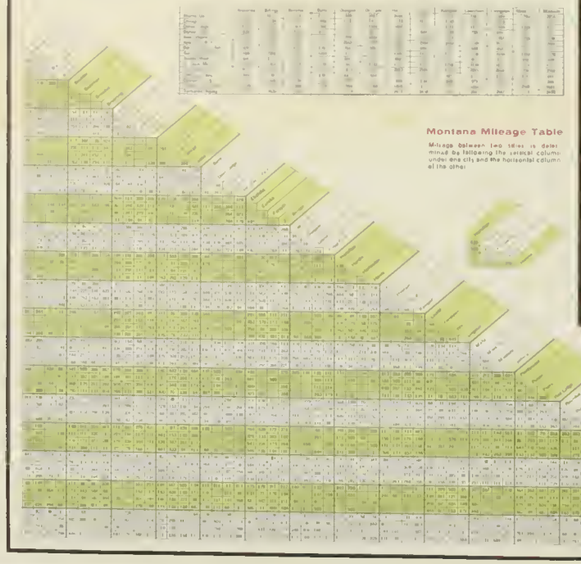
Beaverhead ... Big Horn ... Blaine ... Broadwater ... Carbon ... Carter ... Cascade ... Chouteau ... Custer ... Daniels ... Dawson ... Deer Lodge ... Fallon ... Fergus ... Flathead ... Gallatin ... Garfield ... Glacier ... Golden Valley ... Granite ... Hill ... Jefferson ... Judith Basin ... Lake ... Lewis and Clark ... Liberty ... Lincoln ... McCone ... Madison ... Meagher ... Mineral ... Missoula ... Musselshell ... Park ... Petroleum ... Phillips ... Pondera ... Powder River ... Powell ... Prairie ... Ravalli ... Richland ... Roosevelt ... Rosebud ... Sanders ... Sheridan ... Silver Bow ... Stillwater ... Sweet Grass ... Teton ... Toole ... Treasure ... Valley ... Wheatland ... Wibaux ... Yellowstone ... Yellowstone Park

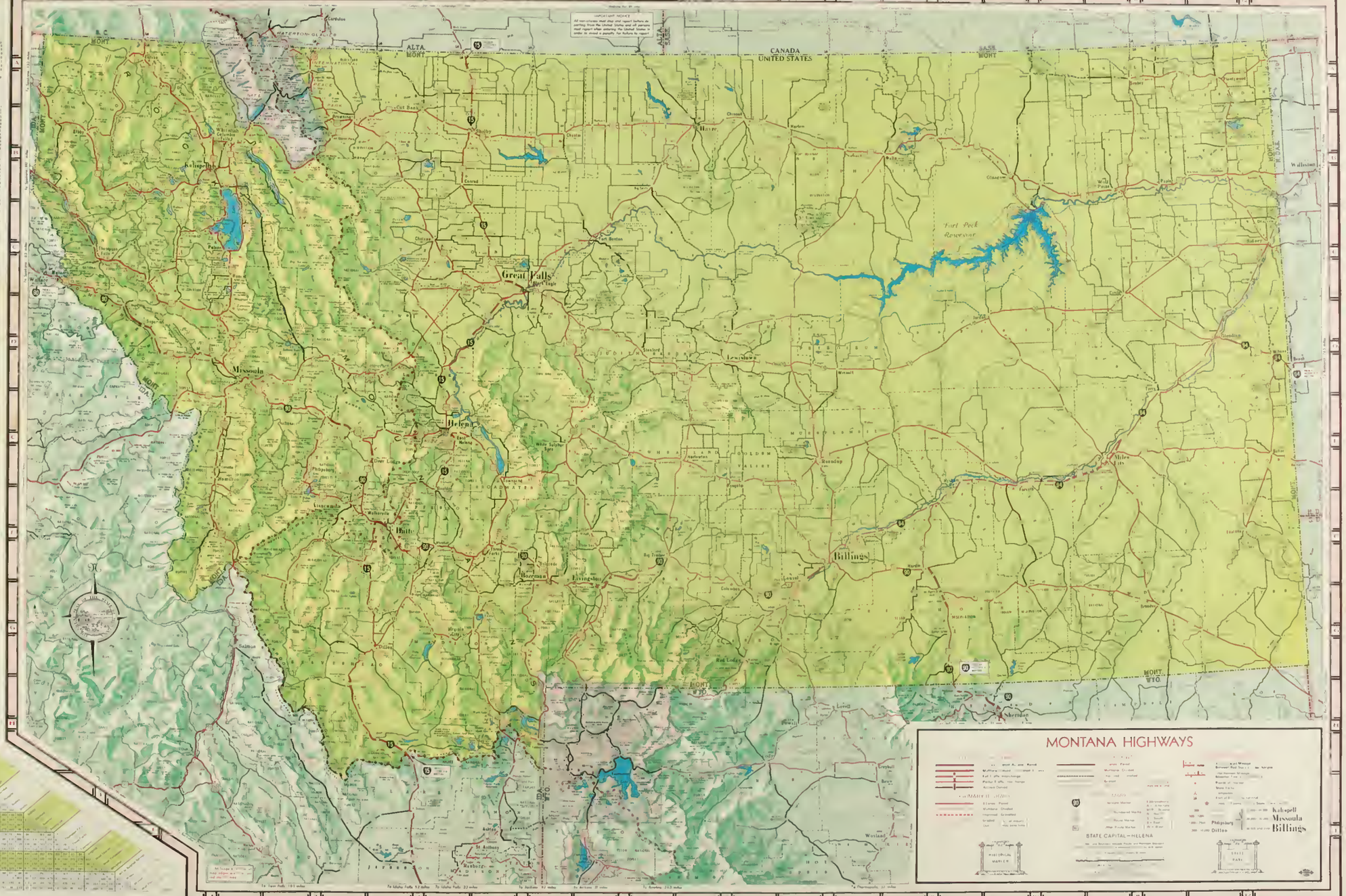
CITIES AND TOWNS

Alberton ... Anaconda ... Ashland ... Augusta ... Baker ... Basin ... Belgrade ... Belt ... Big Sandy ... Big Timber ... Billings ... Boulder ... Box Elder ... Bozeman ... Brockton ... Broadus ... Browning ... Butte ... Cascade ... Chester ... Chinook ... Choteau ... Circle ... Clyde Park ... Colstrip ... Columbia Falls ... Columbus ... Conrad ... Crow Agency ... Culbertson ... Cut Bank ... Darby ... Deer Lodge ... Denton ... Dillon ... Dodson ... Drummond ... Dutton ... East Glacier Park ... Ekalaka ... Elliston ... Ennis ... Eureka ... Fairfield ... Fairview ... Flaxville ... Florence ... Forsyth ... Fort Benton ... Fort Peck ... Froid ... Gardiner ... Geraldine ... Gildford ... Glasgow ... Glendive ... Grass Range ... Great Falls ... Hamilton ... Harlem ... Harlowton ... Havre ... Helena ... Hingham ... Hobson ... Hot Springs ... Huntley ... Jordan ... Joliet ... Kalispell ... Kevin ... Lame Deer ... Laurel ... Lewistown ... Libby ... Lima ... Livingston ... Malta ... Manhattan ... Medicine Lake ... Melstone ... Miles City ... Missoula ... Moore ... Nashua ... Neihart ... Opheim ... Outlook ... Pablo ... Philipsburg ... Phillipsburg ... Plains ... Plentywood ... Polson ... Poplar ... Power ... Red Lodge ... Reed Point ... Richey ... Ringling ... Rudyard ... Ryegate ... Saco ... Scobey ... Shelby ... Sheridan ... Sidney ... Silver Gate ... Simms ... Somers ... Stanford ... Stevensville ... Sunburst ... Superior ... Terry ... Thompson Falls ... Three Forks ... Townsend ... Troy ... Twin Bridges ... Valier ... Virginia City ... Walkerville ... Westby ... West Yellowstone ... Whitefish ... Whitehall ... Wibaux ... Willow Creek ... Winifred ... Wolf Point ... Worden ... Yellowstone Park

Montana Mileage Table

Mileage between two cities is determined by following the vertical column under one city and the horizontal column of the other.





GLACIER

NATIONAL PARK

Over a million acres of scenic grandeur, Glacier National Park lies in a rugged section of the Montana Rockies. Here are more than fifty glaciers, two hundred sparkling lakes, forests of fragrant evergreens, fields of mountain wildflowers, wildlife of many varieties and miles of good fishing streams.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, a spectacular 50-mile drive running east and west through the park, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass. Lofty peaks, sheer cliffs, crystal waterfalls, dense forests, distant glaciers, meadows of brilliant blossoms, shimmering lakes, inquisitive bears and proud mountain goats make up its changing panorama.

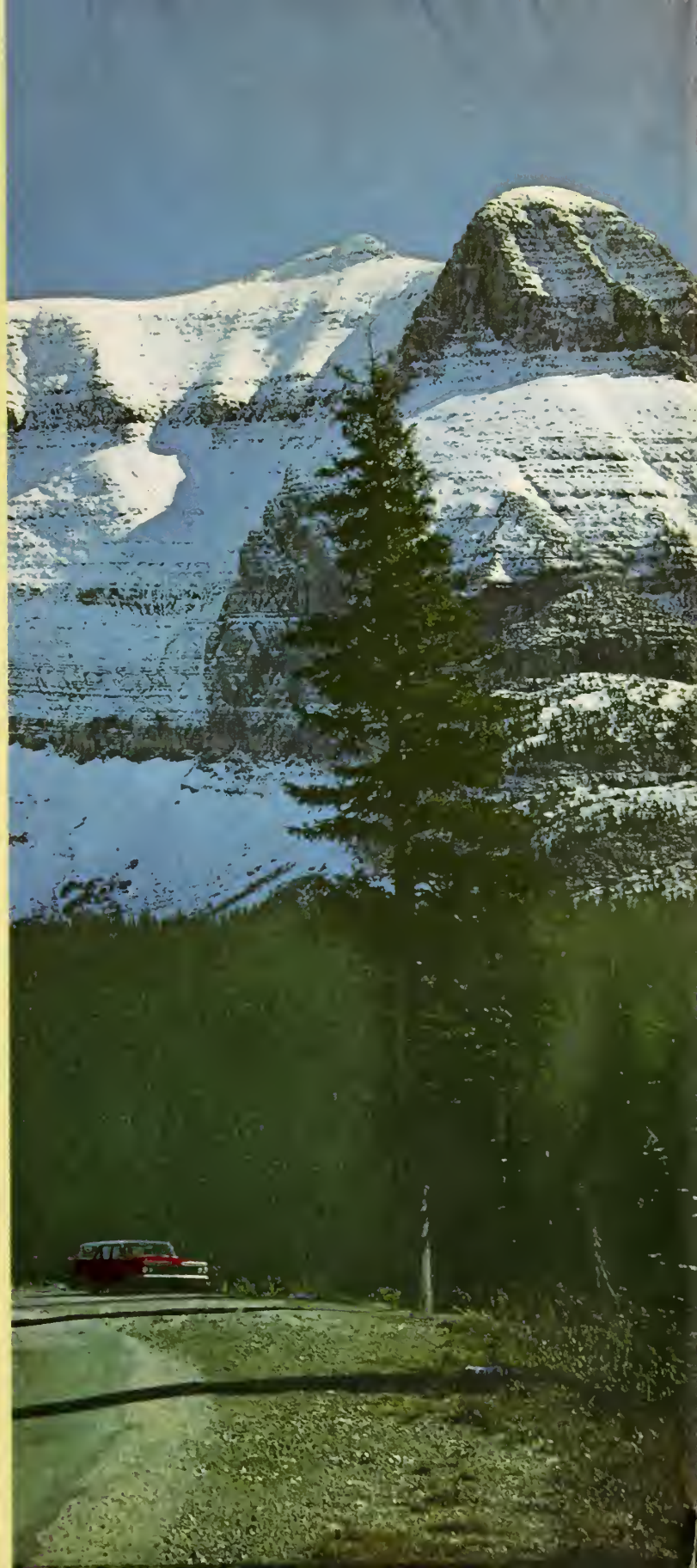
Much of the park is accessible by auto and more than a thousand miles of horseback and foot trails lead deep into untouched wilderness. Some of the glaciers can be visited readily and the park features fishing (no fishing license is required). Saddle horses are available; riding experience is unnecessary.

Warm sunny days and cool, starry nights are the rule throughout the summer. Early season visitors find waterfalls at their most glorious and mountain peaks still covered with winter snows. In the fall, deciduous trees display brilliant colors, highest peaks glisten with their first white dusting of snow and skies deepen to a startling blue.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, open about the first week in June, remains open well into October. All year around accommodations are conveniently located on the park's fringes. Accommodations in the park are available from about June 15 to September 10.

The park, established by Congress May 11, 1910, is the U.S. section of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

Going-to-the-Sun Mountain
Photograph by Ernst Peterson



State Highway Commission of Montana
HELENA, MONTANA

UPD

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

PUBLISHED BY THE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

TRAPPERS PEAK,
Ernst Peterson